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THE HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS

LA FAYETTE
ILLINOIS

1910

RECEIVED

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Genetic and Systematic Botany

23RD ANNUAL
CATALOGUE
AND PRICE-LIST



Orchard, Home Nursery

Terms and Conditions

All orders must be accompanied by Money Order, Bank Draft or Personal Check for the full amount.

C. O. D. Orders.—To customers sending us satisfactory references, goods will be shipped with privilege of examining same before accepting or paying for them. This method insures us getting our pay, if we send the right kind of stock, and insures you getting just what you order before paying your money.

Prices Include Packing and delivering to the Railroad or Express Companies, except on the very large Evergreens by the 100, for which actual cost will be charged.

Five will be furnished at the 10, 50 at 100 and 500 at 1,000 rates. Stock that does not grow under proper treatment will be replaced at half price.

Making Selection of Varieties.—When so desired we make selection of the different kinds of fruits or trees wanted, giving an assortment of early, medium and late kinds. This will apply especially to Apple, Peach and Strawberry.

Order Early.—Do not delay ordering until you are ready to plant; order now while our list of varieties is complete, which insures your getting the kinds you want and when you want them. Shipped in proper time for planting.

Am anxious that all the stock I sell shall live and flourish, and that all my patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. If they are dissatisfied in any way I wish to be informed of the fact, and allowed to do justice to them and myself.

Certificate of Health.—Our grounds are annually inspected by the state entomologist, and we hold a certificate from him that there is no dangerous insect or contagious disease of fruits on our premises.

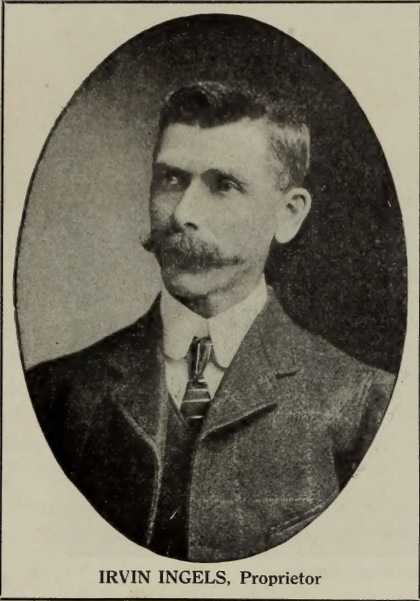
Address all correspondence to

HOME NURSERY, La Fayette, Illinois.

You May Write to These Banks About Me

Financial References by Permission: Savings Bank, Kewanee, Ill.; Union National Bank, Kewanee, Ill.; Kewanee National Bank, Kewanee, Ill.; First National Bank, Kewanee, Ill.; L. M. Yocum & Co., Bankers, Galva, Ill.; First National Bank, Galva, Ill.; Galva State Bank, Galva, Ill.; Scott, Wrigley & Hammond, Bankers, Wyoming, Ill.; Auten & Auten, Bankers, Princeville, Ill.; Toulon State Bank, Toulon, Ill.; Burge, Dewey & Gould, Bankers, Toulon, Ill.

Introduction



IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor



WHEN you hire a man to do a job for you, there are three things in particular that you want know about him.

First, does he know how to do it? You'd hardly hire a drug clerk from the big city to shoe one of your horses.

Second, has he the tools that he needs? There are plenty of good blacksmiths who can't build a wagon—because they lack the tools that are necessary.

Third, is he honest, of good character and to be depended on? You know many men who are all right at times, but all wrong at others; there are plenty of good workmen whom you can't trust.

In the great world of business, the same three things are paid attention to all the time. The biggest firms in the country award their contracts with these things ever in mind.

Before these large concerns buy anything of a man they find out, just as you do, if he knows how to make the goods, if he has the tools with which they are made, if he is honest.

True, the manufacturers or railroad managers use different words in talking about the matter. They talk of business experience, facilities and equipment, commercial ratings and standing. But the terms mean just the same thing.

I am a Nurseryman—a man who grows trees and plants to sell to farmers.

Before you buy of me, you want to know—indeed you have a right to know:

If I know the trees and shrubs and plants I grow; that is, do I know them from your side of the matter, as a practical farmer and fruit-grower.

If I have the soil in which to grow them well, the tools with which to cultivate them properly and the means with which to pack and ship my product in the proper manner. If I can be trusted with your money. If I have such a reputation among my friends and neighbors and with my customers as will make it safe for you to send me your orders.

These questions in regard to myself and my business I answer as follows:

Before I was a nurseryman I was a farmer: in fact, I am still farming. I know what fruits suit farmers' purposes.

I grow in my own Nurseries trees and plants to sell, and I have at my command every tool and every device that I need to properly cultivate and ship.

My standing among my customers is shown by the way they buy of me year after year. The reputation I have at home is made clear in the letter from my bank, and from the references I give, which appear on the inside front cover of this catalogue.

I make it a point to sell nothing which I do not personally know—hence, there is no guess work about my methods of growing trees. And when I say "growing," I mean growing—for no nurseryman living can safely claim to know his trees who buys them from some other source, no matter how reliable he may think that source to be.

Every variety of fruit that I offer is carefully tested out in my own orchards and experimental plots, of which tests an accurate record is kept. I am a practical grower and make daily shipments throughout the fruit season. I have 24 acres of apple orchards alone, and in addition extensive plantings of plums, grapes, peaches, small fruits, etc.

It is a constant object to me to secure the best fruits for my customers and for my own commercial orchards; hence I am constantly doing a great deal of experimenting, trying out new kinds. When new varieties are introduced I try to get them, because if they possess merit I want them, both for my own orchards and for my customers.

I grow trees for shades, windbreaks, etc., along the same careful lines, and nothing which I do not know to be thoroughly reliable ever leaves my hands, whether



Budded Apple Trees at Home Nursery

Trees, Shrubs, Plants or Vines. A great part of the trees and shrubs offered in many nursery catalogues I have found to be of no earthly use to the farmer.

Most persons who have had occasion to buy nursery stock, especially fruit, to any extent, have had the unfortunate experience, sooner or later, of securing some trees that ripened fruit of a different kind from the sort indicated by the label, and almost always inferior to it. That is all the more unfortunate because years elapse before it can be found out—years utterly lost to the planter, because he must begin all over again to build up his orchard.

I can fill an order out of my stock—*accurately*—without ever looking at a label—simply because I know each variety by sight; each is as distinct, to my experienced eyes, as though marked in some way that you, or any unpracticed observer, could distinguish.

Thus the fatal blunder of shipping trees untrue to name never occurs at Home Nursery, for this is a detail of the business which I supervise personally. I grow only such kinds as I know will prove valuable to the man who puts the trees in his orchard. This I am able to do because I am a farmer and practical fruit man. Every order is made out under my directions and hence no such errors ever occur.

There's another matter that is causing lots of discussion nowadays among growers and planters of trees. This is the subject of acclimation. Some nurserymen would have us believe that a tree, even though grown under adverse conditions, may be made to totally change its habits—to undergo a revolution of growth and manner of bearing in the short space of a few years.

These people would have us believe that trees grown in the Central West, for example, will not endure the more severe climate of the Northern States (incidentally, of course, their nurseries are located there) arguing that a northern-grown tree is the only tree that will thrive in that climate.

Is this true? Let us see. The first few years in the life of a tree largely determine its future; if it is stunted and backward when young, it is permanently so, in large degree, no matter how excellent may be the care that is given it.

On the other hand, if the young tree be grown for the first few years under favorable soil and climatic conditions and kept growing, it makes but little difference if it later be moved into a more severe climate—the *early stages of the growth of the tree have been well cared for, and its general habits established*; with reasonable care, such a tree is bound to be a good tree wherever it is placed. No tree can be acclimated in five years or fifty years; such a process can result only from long and patient development through many generations of seed reproduction.



Young Stock in Nursery Rows

My trees come to you in good physical condition. They are splendid, vigorous specimens, with well-ripened wood, and will thrive wherever trees will grow. Of course, the varieties which do best here in the Central West may not be so good as some others in far-distant sections. I can vouch for the value of the various kinds in localities away from here only by what I have observed in my travels, and by what my customers and other fruit men *there* say.

As I have said, I know farming through and through, and Ingels Farm, on which the present nursery is located, is one of the genuinely famous fruit farms of Illinois, and is right in the heart of one of the richest farming communities of the United States. The first orchard was set out on the farm in 1836.

Some of these original trees are still bearing after nearly 75 years—a record that I do not believe can be matched by any other group of trees in the Central West. Scions obtained from this orchard were used in those early days as the start for nearly every other orchard in this locality.

At present my farm contains 230 acres, the soil varying according to location, and including clay and black loam. There are also prairie and timber. Different trees and plants require each a particular soil; thus I have secured the best possible growth for each kind by planting it where it would be most at home.

For example, strawberries will live in nearly any ground, but plants grown in a rather heavy soil will do best; therefore, I grow my strawberries in a clayey loam, and though they are harder to cultivate and dig, and therefore cost me more, I charge you the same that you would pay for plants grown in a light, sandy soil, where they could be cultivated easily and pulled up instead of dug. But my plants will produce better results—more berries, as well as larger and better-flavored berries—than those obtained from plants grown in sandy soils. And what is true of strawberries applies also in great measure to other plants.

It is a well-known fact that good corn-producing land is admirably adapted to growing good trees—orchards planted on such soil are famous for their splendid crops. Now, all of this section of country is good corn land—we grow from 50 to 100 bushels per acre here. This proves that my soil will grow the right kind of trees, too—and it *does* grow them.

And now a few words as to my selling methods. Formerly I employed agents, but that method I abandoned several years ago, because of its very unsatisfactory results. My experience with agents has been that they are as a rule unreliable, that they are apt to misrepresent stock and cause endless trouble between the nurseryman and the grower, no matter how careful the nurseryman may be.

An equally important fact is that the agent's commission makes the trees cost double what they should. For these and various other good reasons, I discontinued the agency plan more than twelve years ago, and have since dealt direct with my customers, saving them the loss of time incident to the matter passing through the hands of the middleman, and better still, giving them exactly the stock they order and pay for—everything true to name—and saving that big commission that formerly went into the agent's pocket.

Few agents ever replace stock which dies, though most of them make an "agreement" to that effect when the trees are ordered. I make no such extravagant claims—no responsible nurseryman will, who sells at a fair price in the first place—but I will replace at half price, trees which die during the first year when given proper care. That my plan of doing business is right is shown by the increase in my trade from year to year. Here in Stark county, where I live and grow my trees, there are now perhaps more orchards set out from trees I grew than from all nurseries in the country combined.

I am always glad to answer questions or make suggestions about the selection and planting of trees, vines and shrubs. I contend that every grower, when purchasing trees, has the right to demand the best and most reliable stock that is obtainable. He is usually obliged to depend on the integrity of the nurseryman, and I know that purchasers are often imposed upon in this way.

I invite you, if you desire information and helpful suggestions as to selecting desirable varieties of trees and plants, therefore, to consult me fully about these subjects. I will be only too glad to answer your questions, and will answer them fairly and honestly—I will help you, as I have helped others, who have been my customers for nearly a quarter of a century.

Spring or Fall Planting

In this latitude, spring is the best time for tree planting. Farther south, fall or winter is the best time. This far north, trees that are inclined to be a little tender, as grown in the nursery, are injured by being transplanted in the fall. And in no case is fall planting so good as spring this far north, and in many cases a positive injury.

If trees are to be transplanted in the fall, they should not be dug until the leaves have ripened and fallen off, which would be, in the case with most fruit trees, late in November, or perhaps December 1.

State Inspection

Our nursery is under the careful inspection of the state, to prevent the spread of insects or infectious diseases, and annually inspected by an officer appointed for that purpose. Every portion of the grounds is carefully gone over to locate possible diseases of any description whatever, and our grounds always receive a clean bill of health.

Stock which we use for propagation, and which comes to us uninspected, is opened and examined before planting by an officer sent to us by the state for that purpose. This assures perfect freedom from all insects or diseases and makes it absolutely safe for customers, wherever located, to deal with us at any and all times.

My Creed

My business creed is this: I believe that nursery stock is worth a fair price and no more, and that selling through an agent does not add a cent to its value, although it does add about 50 per cent to the price.

I believe that you, better than an agent, can tell me what nursery stock you want.

I believe that you would rather deal direct with a nurseryman who has lived and done business nearly a quarter of a century in one place, than with an agent who sees you today and cannot be found later when you discover that he has made a "mistake."

I believe my customers are entitled to stock that is "true to label," and in addition to the benefit of my knowledge and experience which enable me to tell different varieties now without waiting two or three years for your trees to bear.

I believe that the only way to build up any business is to deal honestly with my patrons, and to send out good, live stock.

I believe that varieties that are hardy in this latitude will give more satisfaction than untried, and untested, new varieties. I intend that all my patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases, and if they are dissatisfied from any cause, I ask to be informed of the fact, so that I may do justice to them and to myself.



View in Nursery, showing 3-year Apple Trees

The Apple

Long recognized as the world's leading fruit, the Apple is even more interesting to growers in the Western and Central Western states, on account of the enormous quantities that are now being grown there.

It is safe to say that every man who plants apple orchards with the right selection of trees and takes proper care of them, will make money; and this is proved by the handsome incomes realized by thousands of orchard owners.

The right selection of trees, as suggested above, is vitally important to the success of an orchard. I know of many farmers who have become discouraged in growing Apples, simply because they planted kinds that were unsuited to their soil and climate.

I offer only such varieties as I have tried out in my own orchard—I have in fruiting more than 75 different kinds of Apples—hence I personally know the merits of the Apple trees I offer and would not, under any circumstances, recommend anything that would not do well for you as it has for me.

I guarantee that apple trees purchased of me will be absolutely true to label; all orders will be fresh dug and carefully packed.

My customers frequently prefer to leave the selection of varieties to me. In this case I always use my best judgment, based on years of experience, as to choosing such kinds as will thrive in the locality where they are to be planted.

Apple trees will thrive in most well-drained soils that will grow good crops of corn. The trees may, as a rule, be counted on to come to profitable bearing by the time they are five years old, and with proper care, including spraying to keep down insects and fungi, will from that time return greater profits than if planted to other crops. Apple trees, on an average, remain in bearing for forty years.

Farmers often object to planting an acre or more to orchard, because they say they lose the use of the ground. Our experience does not bear this out, as we cultivate our orchard lands constantly and plant between the rows with all kinds of garden and field crops, etc., thus getting double use for our land.

It is not always desirable to "crop" the land after the trees come to bearing, as

they need all the nourishment of the soil. but until the fruit commences to show a revenue, the ground may be planted and used nearly as well as though the trees were not there.

Note "Directions for Planting," page 24.

Standard trees, 5 to 6 feet high, 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10, \$20 per 100

Summer Apples

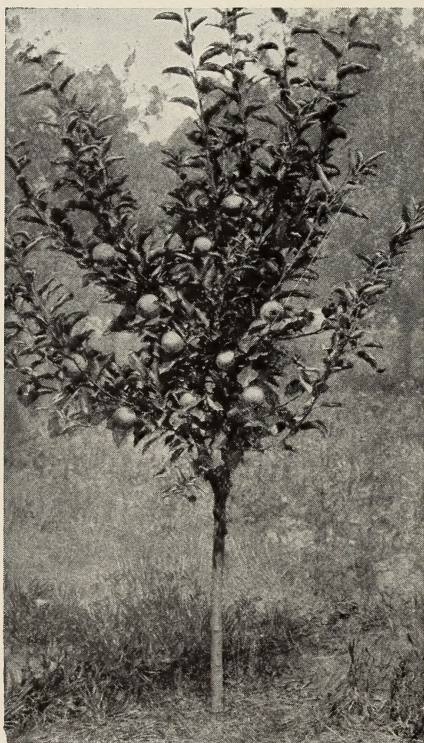
Astrachan Red. Fruit large and round, well covered with deep crimson. Flesh tender, white and juicy, of decided sub-acid flavor.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Begins bearing when quite young and is very productive. Fruit good-sized, striped with red; juicy and a rich sub-acid.

Early Harvest. A very prolific bearer. Fruit pale yellow, flesh white, tender and juicy, richly flavored.

Red June. An excellent variety for eating out of hand. Fruit medium-sized, deep red, and well-flavored. Trees come into bearing when quite young, and are productive.

Yellow Transparent. Trees are early and productive bearers. The fruit is of medium size, the skin turning pale yellow when ripe. Flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid.



A Young Apple Tree

Fall Apples

Autumn Strawberry. Very tender and juicy; subacid in flavor.

Bailey Sweet. Fruit rather large, striped red; flesh tender, rich and sweet, but not juicy.

Dyer. October to December. Rather large, light yellow in color, fine-grained and tender; subacid. This is a variety of exceptional worth.

Fameuse. Also called Snow Apple. A deep crimson variety, with white flesh.

Gravenstein. A large, beautiful and highly flavored variety originally obtained from Germany. It is striped yellow and red; the flesh is tender and crisp. At its best in October.

Maiden's Blush. Medium-sized. The skin is pale yellow, beautifully shaded with red. The flesh is tender and white and of superior quality.

Pound Sweet. A very large sweet Apple, rather coarse-grained, but of excellent flavor. The skin is pale green and the flesh yellow.

St. Lawrence. A large, roundish Apple and a persistent bearer. The fruit is red-streaked and is of good quality.

Fall Rambo. A red-striped Apple of medium size and very good quality. An excellent variety for eating out of hand. The flesh is white and rather juicy.

Wealthy. Tree hardy and vigorous in growth, commencing to bear when young. Fruit is large, striped with yellow and red; the flesh is white and tender, red-dish stained, and of excellent quality.

Wolf River. A hardy and early bearing tree, with extra-large and attractive fruit. In color it is light green and yellow, striped with red; the flesh is white and tender, subacid in flavor, and with a pleasant, fragrant odor.

Winter Apples

Arkansas Black. A large and handsome variety, crimson-black when ripe, and an excellent keeper. February to April. The flesh is yellow and juicy, and of a delightful flavor.

Ben Davis. One of the best-known commercial varieties, prized largely for its remarkably large size and long-keeping qualities. The fruit is striped red and the flesh is white and juicy.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Dominie. The fruit is of medium size; skin light yellow, striped with red; the flesh is white, tender and juicy. Extra-fine quality.

Gilpin, or Little Romanite. A medium-sized Apple prized for its long-keeping qualities. The flesh is yellow and good.

Golden Russet. A rich, juicy Apple, crisp and good. Skin a dull russet.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. A yellow Apple of good size and excellent quality. The flesh is tender and rich and of a decided rich flavor.

Jonathan. A medium-sized Apple; the skin is almost entirely covered with red, the flesh is white, juicy, tender and mild subacid. The quality is excellent.

Milam. A medium-sized Apple, dull red when ripe. It is of excellent quality and keeps well.

Minkler. A large Apple, with greenish yellow skin, striped with red. Trees of this variety bear well and the fruit is of excellent quality.

Missouri Pippin. Medium size, bright red, flesh white and firm, aromatic, early bearer.

Northern Spy. A large and very juicy Apple of delightful flavor; quite popular generally. The flavor is a rich subacid.

Northwestern Greening. A very hardy variety; the fruit is of large size and greenish yellow when fully ripe.

Roman Stem. One of the good old Apples of our "grandfathers' orchards." A round Apple of medium size, with white and yellow skin. The flesh is mellow and tender, and of delightful flavor. One of the most prized of the eating Apples. This variety is distinguished by the small "hump" near the stem.

Rome Beauty. A large yellow Apple of excellent quality. The skin is yellow, shaded with red.

Salome. A strong-growing, hardy variety, a native of Illinois. The fruit is medium in size and quite uniform; the skin is pale yellow, with red stripes; the flesh is yellow and tender, and of a pleasant subacid flavor.

Seek No Farther. Medium to large in size; the skin is dull red, striped; the flesh is tender and rich, and of delightful flavor.

Tolman Sweet. A vigorous-growing variety; the fruit is pale yellow, firm, sweet, and of excellent quality.



A Young Kieffer Pear Tree

Willow Twig. A variety well and favorably known; valued for its keeping qualities. The fruit is large and striped, and of a subacid flavor.

Winesap. Trees begin bearing when quite young; they produce abundant crops. The fruit is small to medium, oblong in shape; smooth skin, handsome dark red color; the flesh is firm and yellow, and of most delightful flavor. The fruit is noted for its keeping qualities.

Yellow Bellflower. Another favorite of the old orchards. Fruit medium large, clear yellow; flesh yellow and juicy, decidedly tart. An excellent Apple for home use.

Crab Apple Trees

First-class, 5 to 6 ft., 35 cts. ea., \$3 for 10

Hyslop. Large, dark red, productive, valuable; best for all purposes.

Transcendent. This is one of the best and largest of the Siberian Crab. The fruits are 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; bright yellow, striped red; excellent for culinary; immensely productive.

The Pear

The Pear is regarded nearly everywhere as a staple crop, particularly nowadays when the trees can be made to bear so much younger than formerly.

Pear trees will thrive in nearly any well-drained and thoroughly cultivated clay soil. They have the advantage of ripening at an "off-season" for other fruits; hence are more convenient to harvest and care for than some other fruits. They are, as a rule, excellent keepers, and by a proper selection of varieties—in which I will gladly assist whenever desired—fruit may be had from one season to the next.

Many of the varieties listed below bear when quite young—two and three years after planting. I do not offer a great many kinds, but those listed below are well adapted to this region and can be depended on as the very best—the "cream" of a long list which I have carefully tried out.

Note "Directions for Planting" page 24.

Standard Pears

Bartlett. A very popular variety. Trees are abundant bearers, commencing when young. Fruit is of large size, rich and melting; flavor, rather musky. Season, middle to last of September. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. A general favorite of the late fall; showy and attractive. The skin is a dull, greenish yellow; the flesh is white, very juicy and of excellent flavor. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Kieffer. A large, handsome Pear, and an excellent keeper; the trees are very hardy and begin bearing when young. The fruit is yellow, with a reddish cheek; when properly ripened, it is of excellent flavor and its handsome appearance

makes it a desirable market sort. See illustration, page 7. 50c. each, \$4 for 10.

Seckel. One of the best-flavored Pears in the world. Rather small, with a rich, yellowish brown skin and white, melting flesh. In season during August and September. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

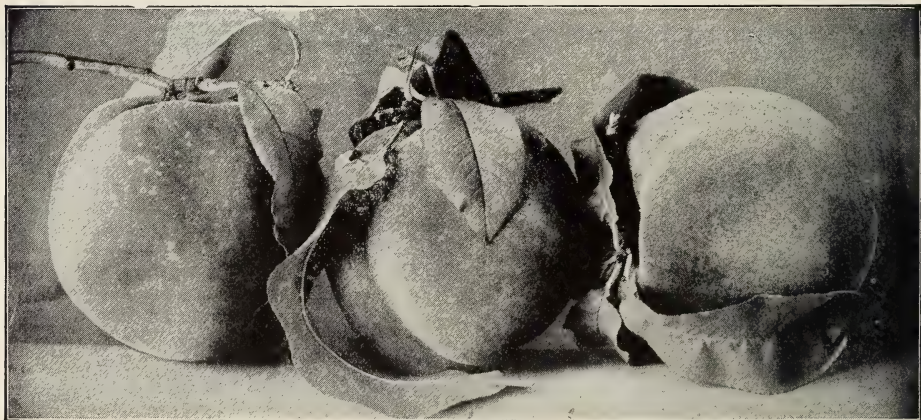
Dwarf Pears

Low-headed trees convenient to spray and gather from. The trees generally begin bearing the second year after planting. My Dwarf Pears are budded on quince stock. I offer strong, vigorous trees in the following varieties:

Duchesse d'Angouleme and Seckel. (See descriptions under Standard Pears.) 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

The Peach

This most dainty, luscious and, next to the Apple, popular of American fruits is at its best only when grown upon clean, healthy trees and when given the proper care. I grow and offer you the right kind of trees—the same varieties, exactly, that I have in my own big Peach orchard, from which I gather crops of large, fine fruit.



Elberta Peaches



Peach Orchard on Home Nursery Grounds

Some farmers who have planted Peach trees in the past have become discouraged with the results, yet with reasonable care, profits from the Peach crop will be found on an average to be equal to, or greater than, that of other products of the farm. Unfavorable winters may kill the fruit-buds when everything else seems promising, but it is a good plan to plant at least a few Peach trees, and care for them by pruning, cultivating and spraying. My experience is that you won't have to wait long for profitable crops!

As with apples and pears the Peach orchard may be used for other crops by planting between the rows until the trees come to bearing. Strawberries are an excellent crop for this purpose.

The following varieties are arranged in their order of ripening—hence a selection from my list will give you ripe Peaches practically all through the season from June to October. Except as noted, all are Freestones. Note "Directions for Planting" page 24.

First-class trees, 5 to 7 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$18 per 100, \$150 per 1,000

Alexander. Fruit medium to large, almost round; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep red, flesh very juicy, adhering to stone. July 1.

Greensboro. Skin a beautiful crimson with a yellowish cast; flesh white, juicy and of exceptional quality. A very attractive Peach. August.

Foster. A large yellow Peach, not unlike Crawford's Early, but of better quality. The flesh is yellow, juicy and rich, slightly acid. Ripens a little sooner than Crawford's Early.

Oldmixon Free. An excellent and well-known general-purpose Peach, thriving in most soils, and bearing well. The skin is greenish white and red; the flesh is juicy and rich.

Elberta. The most promising of the new varieties, a real success commercially, as I have found after giving it a thorough trial in my own grounds along

with the many varieties that I grow here. This is a large, handsome Peach, without tendency to rot on the tree; the skin is golden yellow, covered with a bright crimson blush. The flesh is yellow and juicy and the quality is excellent, though if anything a trifle inferior to Crawford. However, Elberta is highly prized by growers everywhere, and I recommend it heartily, either for the home or commercial orchard.

Crawford's Early. Trees are vigorous and bear well; fruit is large, oblong, yellow; juicy and of splendid quality. It begins ripening early in September.

Champion. Trees of this variety are hardy and bear well. The fruit is large and desirable for shipping. It is very handsome creamy white with a red cheek, sweet, rich and juicy. It ripens in August.

Crosby. The trees are strong and vigorous; the fruit is of medium size, slightly

PEACHES, continued

flattened, bright orange-yellow, streaked with red. The quality is excellent; it ripens between Crawford's Early and Crawford's Late.

Stump the World. Trees are healthy, and bear well. The fruit is large and round; the skin is white, with red cheek. The flesh is white and juicy and of excel-

lent flavor. Ripens toward the end of September.

Crawford's Late. A yellow Peach of superb quality. The trees are vigorous, and the fruit is large and yellow, with a broad red cheek. The flesh is deep yellow in color, and has a remarkably rich, sweet, melting flavor. Ripens the last of September.

The Plum

This is another domestic fruit of which every home should have an ample supply. The advantages of the Plum are that it suffers from comparatively few insect enemies, is quite a regular and a very heavy cropper, and that it provides a fruit which every family uses—if not raised at home, the supply must be purchased outside.

Plums are a particularly good yard fruit; they are often planted about lawns or in poultry runs and thus, while bearing freely, do not take up room which could be used otherwise. My stock embraces three distinct classes, as follows: Native—those varieties obtained from the original wild species. European—also called Tame or Domestic Plum—those introduced from Europe. Japanese—a class recently introduced from Japan, from which many valuable kinds have been obtained. I offer below the most valuable varieties of these three classes. Note "Directions for Planting" page 24

Prices, except where noted.—Native, 5 to 7 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. European, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10. Japan, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10

Native Plums

De Soto. Tree hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, mottled red and yellow, and ripening in September. Mild, sweet and juicy when ripe. Good for general planting and market purposes.

Forest Garden. Clean, healthy trees, vigorous and prolific; fruit large and round; purplish red, mottled with yellow. Fruit juicy, sweet and rich-flavored.

Wild Goose. A well-known and widely planted variety, ripening early, about the middle of July. Fruit light red and juicy.



Plum Orchard, Home Nursery Grounds



Shiro Plums—From Photograph taken at Home Nursery

PLUMS, continued

Wisconsin Red, or Miner. Tree a regular bearer; fruit large and solid, red and sweet.

Wolf. Freestone; very productive. Fruit large and red.

European Plums

Damson. A very productive and popular old variety, bearing quantities of medium-sized, tart fruit, dark purple when ripe, covered with a heavy blue "bloom." One of the best Plums for canning and preserving. Ripens in September.

Felleberg (French, or Italian Prune). A desirable late Plum; oval; freestone. The purple fruit is juicy and delicious, and is excellent for drying. Ripens in September.

Green Gage. A fine, handsome Plum of exceptionally large size. Very desirable in many ways; for home use or market. Fruit greenish in color.

Moore's Arctic. A very hardy variety and a prolific bearer. Fruit is large, purplish black; juicy and sweet.

Japan Plums

Abundance. Large and showy; beautiful amber color, turning to bright cherry-red when ripe. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy and delicately perfumed. Ripens in July.

Burbank. Large, roundish fruit, bright red when ripe. Flesh is yellow, sweet; of excellent quality and has a pleasant odor. The tree is hardy and bears very freely of this delicious fruit.

Shiro. A vigorous grower, bearing profusely. The fruit is medium to large; clear, yellow, covered with a light "bloom." The flesh is firm and juicy and of a rich, pleasant acid. This variety is really two weeks before Burbank, and is fully as productive. See illustration. 50 cts. each.

Miscellaneous Fruits

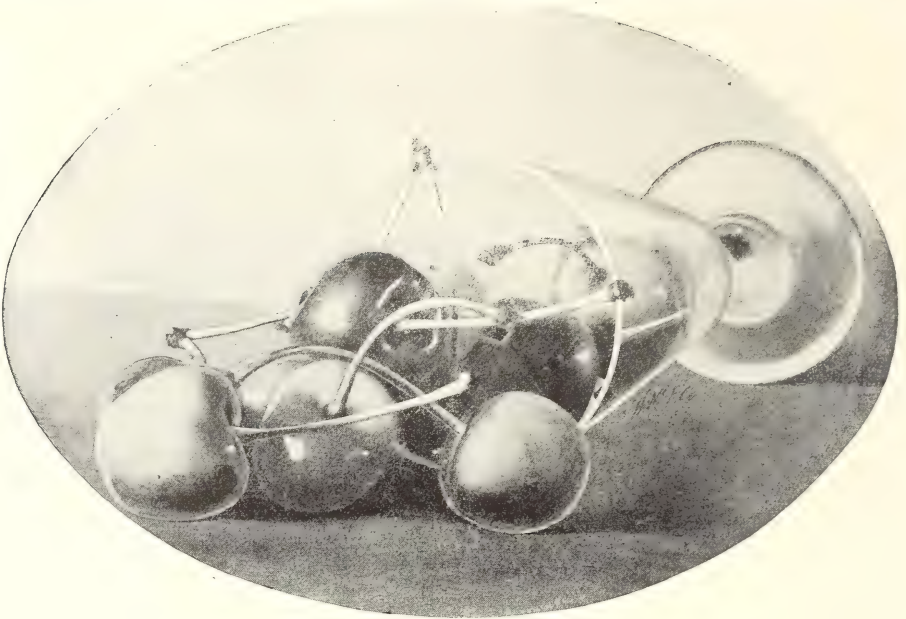
	Each	Per 10
APRICOTS, Russian. 4 to 5 feet	\$0 40	\$3 00
QUINCE, First-class. 4 to 6 feet	40	
MULBERRIES, Russian. 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00

MR. IRVIN INGLES

LA FAYETTE, ILL., Jan. 18, 1910.

Dear Sir:—The evergreens bought of you 24 years ago for windbreak for my orchard and feed yards have made a wonderful growth, and are a great benefit as well as ornament to the place. Have bought trees and plants at your nursery almost every season for the past 24 years, and take pleasure in recommending your stock and business methods.

T. D. CHURCH, of Church & Son, Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle.



The Cherry

One of the most popular of the tree fruits, and very profitable when planted and grown right, the Cherry is still not cultivated as extensively as it deserves. It is nearly always in heavy demand at market at good prices; it is estimated that good plantings of Cherry trees will yield a profit ranging from \$50 to \$300 per acre.

As a home fruit, the Cherry is no less desirable; with reasonable care, the trees bear abundantly, a few supplying all that the average family will require. My Cherry trees are grown on stock that dwarfs them to some extent, making them easier to spray and gather from; it also prevents their sprouting from the root.

Be careful in transplanting Cherries as they are somewhat difficult to handle.

Note "Directions for Planting" page 24.

Two-year first-class trees, 5 to 6 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10

Early Richmond. This variety is a decided leader; it is very prolific and bears large, bright red, juicy fruit, rather acid in flavor, and unexcelled for cooking. I recommend it as a most desirable general-purpose early Cherry.

English Morello. A very productive, later ripening Cherry. The fruit is large,

dark purple, almost black; juicy and rich; decided acid.

Montmorency. These are vigorous and bear well. The fruit is light red, large and attractive; a pleasant acid flavor. Ripens about ten days after Early Richmond. The fruit is much sought after because of its large size and fine flavor.

The Grape

This wholesome and delightful fruit has been prized for thousands of years. It is easy to succeed with Grapes, and every home garden should include them. Grapevines may be run on trellises or on fences, or (though this is not so desirable) they may be trained upon trees. I offer the following as leading and trustworthy varieties and my customers who desire a succession of fruit cannot go wrong by selecting any of the following kinds. See "Directions for Planting," page 24.

Agawam (Red). A popular variety. Berries large, borne in loose bunches. The skin is thick, the pulp rich and juicy. This variety ripens early and keeps well. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



GRAPES, continued

Concord (Black). "The Grape for the million." A good, standard black Grape; will grow almost anywhere. Bunches large and compact, with large berries. Juicy and sweet and delicious; an excellent bearer and shipper. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

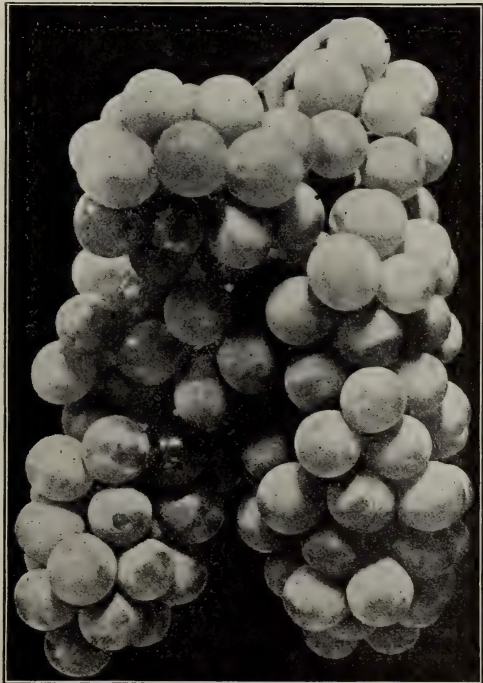
Moore's Early (Black). Hardy variety, bearing large berries in medium-sized clusters. Flesh pulpy, of fair quality. Ripens two weeks earlier than Concord. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Moore's Diamond (White). The leader among white Grapes; has a vine similar to Concord, and is quite hardy. Berries rather sweet. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Niagara (White). A popular commercial sort. Berries and bunches are large, greenish white in color, changing to pale yellow when ripe. Quality excellent. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Pocklington (White). Pale green, turning when entirely ripe to golden yellow. Sweet-flavored, having a delightful aromatic odor. Bunches are large and compact; berries large. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Worden (Black). Another very desirable black variety. Berries and bunches are large; the vines are hardy and productive. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

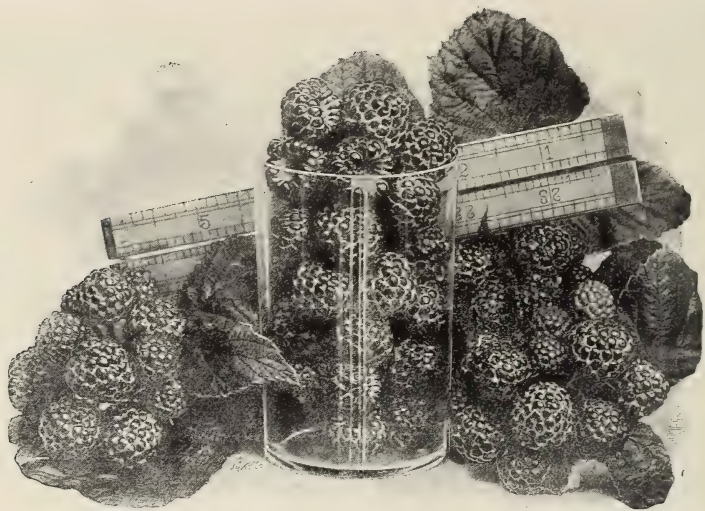


Moore's Diamond Grape

TOULON, ILL., Jan. 21, 1910

I have been buying nursery stock of the Home Nursery at La Fayette, Ill., for twenty years, and will say that I have always gotten good stock and a square deal.

J. H. BAKER.



Small Fruits

In this division will be found classified all of the leading small fruits that will do well in this locality. These represent kinds that are absolutely necessary for the home garden, while for the commercial grower they are profitable as well as easily raised. It is well known that in fruit-growing for market some of the handsomest profits come from the sale of the small berries.

I heartily recommend the following as very reliable and desirable sorts. More complete descriptions will be found under each division.

THE RASPBERRY

This is a native fruit—that is, it originally grew wild—and cultivation has made the fruit all the larger and sweeter for the vigorous constitution that the tame varieties have inherited from the wild strains.

I have been growing Raspberries for more than 20 years, having at this time five acres devoted to them. The following are the best of all the kinds I have tried out. A succession of Raspberries may be had by planting both early and late sorts.

Black Raspberries

Cumberland. A splendid midseason variety that bears immense crops of handsome berries. These are of good quality, are firm enough to ship well, and are very

attractive—glossy black and of unusual size. The vines are hardy, and throw up heavy, stocky canes. 50 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100.

Eureka. A prolific and early bearer, with large, fine-flavored fruit. 50 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100.

Gregg. Large berry, well known. The berries are large and ripen late. 30 cts. for 10, \$2.50 per 100.

Kansas. A vigorous grower, ripening soon after Palmer. The berries are large and attractive. 40 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100.

Palmer. An early sort and a very heavy bearer; extra hardy. 30 cts. for 10, \$2.50 per 100.



Palmer Rasp berry

Red Raspberries

Columbian. This variety I find to be an improvement upon the celebrated Shaffer, both in color and firmness of berry, while possessing all the fine flavor of that variety. The bush is hardy and grows immensely large, producing amazing quantities of large, attractive, dark-red fruits. In planting Columbian it will be well to give it extra room because of the great size of the bushes. An unsurpassed variety for market and all culinary purposes. 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

Cuthbert. An old and well-known variety. It bears through a long season. 30 cts. for 10, \$2 per 100.

I offer a small quantity of two-year Raspberry plants in the following varieties. These are strong, heavy bushes, much superior to ordinary "tip" plants; they will come to full bearing in one year from planting.

	Per 10	Per 100		Per 10	Per 100
Columbian	\$1 20	\$10 00	Gregg	\$0 75	\$6 00
Cumberland	1 00	8 00	Kansas	75	6 00
Eureka	1 00	8 00			

The Blackberry

Like the Raspberry, the Blackberry is all the more vigorous because it formerly grew wild; but the varieties I offer bear fruit so large, sweet and juicy that they are not to be compared with the common old-time, wild Blackberry.

The best berries come from low, stocky bushes, which may be had by cutting off the ends of the canes when they get to be 2½ to 3 feet high, and the following spring cutting out the side branches back to 18 inches long. Be sure to keep down all sprouts or "suckers" that spring up between the rows.

Snyder. Well-known, valuable, early variety. 25 cts. for 10, \$2 per 100.

I have tested a number of different kinds of Blackberries, but have found none that equal the Snyder, either in size, hardiness or bearing qualities. I have twelve acres planted to this variety and consider it the very best.

The Gooseberry and Currant

These valuable little fruits grow best in a rich, mellow soil. The leaves are liable to be attacked by worms, but this may be prevented by spraying as soon as the leaves appear, with a solution of Paris green or with Bordeaux mixture.

Gooseberries

2 years old

Houghton. American variety. Clear red when fully ripe, very prolific and profitable. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

Downing. American variety. Large, white, valuable. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

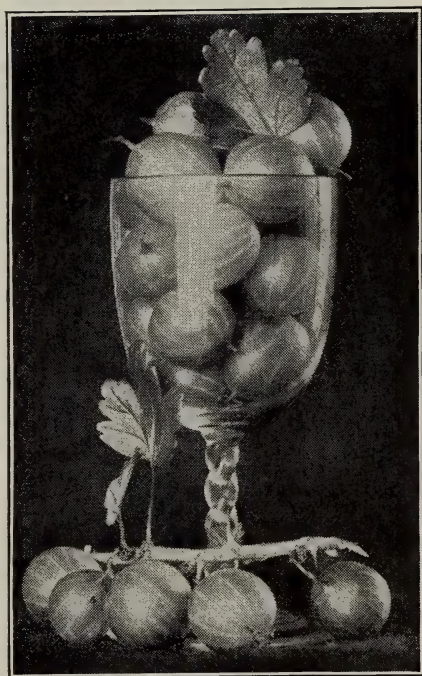
Industry. English variety. Fruit 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter; free from mildew; the best English variety. 25 cts. each.

PRINCEVILLE, ILL., January 3, 1910.

IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

Dear Sir:—For over twenty years I have been a customer of your nursery, and have always secured the best of plants and shrubs from you. The Crimson Rambler Roses and Strawberry plants, especially, have been of the highest grade.

Very respectfully,
MRS. C. D. PARENTS.



Gooseberries

Currants

2 years old

Victoria. Old and reliable sort. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

White Grape. Very prolific, mild flavor, large. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.

Fay's Prolific. Heavy bearer, bright red, large size. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

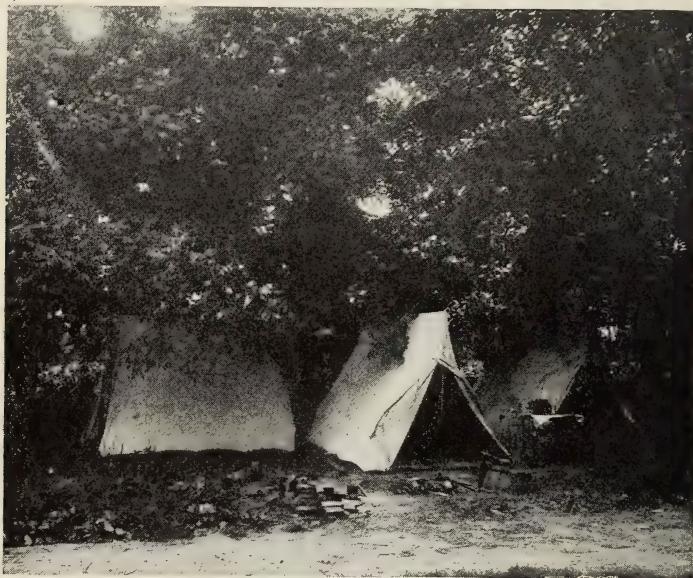
Franco-German. A fine new red Currant of large size; long clusters; mild,

pleasant flavor; a vigorous grower and very productive. 15 cts. ea, \$1.25 for 10.

Wilder. Large, red, fine flavored, great yielder, very profitable for market. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

Cherry. Very large, mild sub-acid. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.

Pomona. New variety, highly recommended. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.



Berry Pickers' Tents at Home Nursery

The Strawberry

*"The Lord might have made a better fruit than the Strawberry—
but He didn't."*

Strawberries have always been a justly popular and highly-prized fruit, but not always have they been grown as extensively as they now are. This is, perhaps, largely because people are just coming to know how easy it is to grow them—there is scarcely a single locality north, south, east or west in this broad land of ours, where Strawberries did not formerly grow wild, and where the magnificent cultivated varieties cannot now be grown with ease.

The English language is altogether too short on superlatives for one to attempt to describe the different kinds, but it is safe to say that the person—man, woman, or child—who doesn't like Strawberries is an oddity indeed.

I have been growing Strawberries for the market for 26 years, and the following list is the best assortment of early, medium and late varieties that can be had for this locality. By planting an assortment of varieties selected according to their time of ripening, fresh fruit may be had in succession for five or six weeks.

Where the selection of kinds is left to me, I will give the very best assortment of early, medium and late varieties.

Directions for Selecting and Planting.—Be sure to plant both perfect-blooming (per.) and imperfect-blooming (imp.) varieties so that proper fertilization of blossoms may result; otherwise no berries will be set.

THE STRAWBERRY, continued

Cultural Directions.—Set in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with plants $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the row for field culture and the matted row is used. For hill culture, plant twice as close. Keep perfectly clean the first year by frequent and shallow cultivation. After the first year the plants will thrive without cultivation if the weeds are mowed off above the plants during the summer and fall, and the bed will bear for a number of years.

Price, any kind, 25 cts. for 10, 60 cts. for 50, \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000

Extra-Early

August Luther. (Per.) Medium-sized, bright red, round at calyx and tapering toward the point. Mild flavored, sweet and productive; a thoroughly desirable sort.

Texas. (Per.) Medium-sized, heart-shaped; a prolific bearer; the earliest on my list. This is a very firm berry, excellent for home use and for canning.

Medium-Early

Bubach. (Imp.) One of the largest; famous for its beautiful color. It is a very desirable sort, either for home use or for market. Berries are irregular in shape and light red, with dark green, spreading leaves.

Crescent. (Imp.) Medium-sized, broad berries, firm and solid and excellent for shipping. The flavor is mild and pleasing, and remains unchanged after canning.

Haverland. (Imp.) Popular in most sections of the country. The berry is light red, large, long and tapering. The plants are strong and vigorous and bear well under almost any conditions.

Mid-Season

Dunlap. (Per.) This is also a general favorite, and justly so; the berries are large, well-formed and borne freely. I strongly recommend the Dunlap.

Lady Thompson. (Per.) A medium large, bright red berry of very good quality; the flesh is pink, delicately rich and quite firm. It bears well and the fruit is produced on upright stems which hold it well up from the ground.

Parker Earl. (Per.) Suited to all soils, but does best in rich lowland. Berries are medium to large, bright red and glossy, and very rich in flavor. This variety is particularly good for the "hill system" of planting, because it makes few runners.

Warfield. (Imp.) This old and very popular variety is somewhat similar to

Dunlap. It is truly a fine all-round sort, doing well in nearly all localities. It is very attractive in color—rich, dark red—and is famous as a shipper, retaining its flavor and color after days of traveling.

**Late**

Brandywine. (Per.) This is an extra-large berry of remarkably fine flavor and handsome color, a favorite with growers for the "fancy" market, and one which commands attention wherever offered for sale. It often matures fruit when other varieties fail.

Gandy. (Per.) One of the universally popular late Strawberries; the color is glossy red, and the flavor is delightfully rich. The fruit remains on the vines for days without "going down."

Windsor Chief. (Imp.) A very excellent late Strawberry, and a heavy bearer. We have given it a thorough trial and pronounce it decidedly worthy.

I have been purchasing nursery stock of all kinds from you for the past twenty years or more, and all my dealings with you have been very satisfactory. Your prices are as low as the lowest and the stock is true to name. Would recommend all intending purchasers of Trees and Plants to patronize Home Nursery.—J. J. COCKILL, Galva, Ill., Dec. 29, 1909.



Ornamental Department

This subject of trees and plants for shade and beauty about the home is one that did not, I think, receive enough attention in those years when our great and progressive central west was too busy "getting started" to think much about "looks."

Aside from the matter of appearance, however, people have learned about the actual money value of trees and plants about the home grounds, and hence there is today more appreciation of the value of shade trees, bushes and vines, and a greater demand for them from year to year.

This term "actual money value" is not misused. Trees and plants add a cash value to any property if sold, by making it more beautiful and attractive, and hence vastly more desirable to the purchaser. Again, for the man who does not wish to

sell, shade trees and ornamental plants are still an excellent investment, because they protect his buildings from storm—keeping them cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and making it necessary to paint less often. And best of all, these growing things make the place homelike and attractive and livable—in this way alone they are worth many times more than their small cost.

You have no doubt been planning to thus improve your home some time; why not do it this year? I will gladly help you select the best kinds of trees and plants, if you wish, and the following descriptions will probably tell you just what you want to know about them. Write me! I am always glad to answer questions, and my twenty-four years' experience in growing and selling trees and plants is freely yours.



Catalpa Speciosa

Deciduous Trees

European White Birch. Rapid grower, white bark; for avenues and cemeteries. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

American White Elm. Makes a rapid growth, attains a large size with a spreading top.

	Each	Per 10	100
6 to 7 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	
8 to 10 feet	40	3 50	\$30 00
10 to 12 feet	50	4 00	

Hard Maple. Medium slow growth, dense shade, round, spreading top, beautiful.

	Each	Per 10	100
6 to 8 feet	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
8 to 10 feet	50	4 50	40 00
10 to 12 feet	75	5 00	

Soft Maple. Very rapid grower, makes a beautiful tree; while young should have the leading shoots cut back each year to prevent tree from becoming too large.

	Each	Per 10	100
9 to 12 feet	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
12 to 14 feet	50	4 00	

Carolina Poplar. A very hardy native tree of exceedingly rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves; grows anywhere.

	Each	Per 10	100
8 to 10 feet	\$0 30	\$2 75	\$25 00
10 to 12 feet	40	3 50	30 00
12 to 14 feet	50	4 00	32 50

Cuttings 8 inches, \$3 per 1,000.

Seedlings 2 to 3 feet, \$5 per 100.

Norway Poplar. Lately introduced from Norway, of rapid growth like the Carolina Poplar, but of more spreading habit, top thickly branched, will supersede the latter as an ornamental tree. 10 to 12 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 per 10.

Catalpa Speciosa. Hardy. Very popular for post timber, extremely rapid growth, makes dense shade; blooms in July very profusely. Fine tree for streets and avenues.

	Per 100	1,000
18 to 24 inches	\$1 00	\$6 00
2 to 3 feet	1 50	12 00
3 to 4 feet	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 feet	25 cts. each	

Catalpa Bungei. Very dwarf-growing variety of hardy Catalpa introduced from Asia, which grows in a round and very dense form. We have this grafted about seven feet high on the hardy Catalpa, which makes a beautiful tree for ornamental planting. See illustration, page 18. \$1.50 each.

Weeping Trees

Cut-Leaved Birch. The most popular tree of its class; tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and beautiful cut foliage.

	Each
6 to 7 feet	\$1 00
8 to 10 feet	1 50



Hardy Hydrangea in Tree Form

Camperdown Elm. Weeping variety of Scotch Elm. The branches grow horizontally and downward in strangely crooked lines, never getting much higher than where grafted, usually about 6 feet tall. 3-year-old head \$1 ea.

Mountain Ash. A fast-growing, weeping tree, with tortuous spreading branches. \$1.50 each.

Teas' Mulberry. The most perfect weeping tree grown; does well in any situation, is absolutely hardy and easily transplanted. \$1.50 each.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

The following shrubs are all 2 to 3 feet high and are 25 cts. each, except as otherwise noted. For 10 or more, assorted, \$2, for 50 or more, in full assortment, 15 cts. each.

Barberry. These useful shrubs are of easy growth, branches are very prickly and are admirably adapted for hedging; they can be trained to any desired shape.

Common Barberry. Bright, green leaves.

Purple-leaved Barberry. Leaves dark purple, very striking.

Thunbergii. (Japan Barberry). Dwarf, graceful habit, foliage small, changing to bright red in the early fall; very showy.

Calycanthus. (Spicewood). Flowers chocolate color, sweet scented, blooms nearly the entire summer.



Hardy Hydrangea

Bush Honeysuckle. Blooms in early spring with beautiful pink and white flowers, followed by pure white berries, making a handsome plant; two varieties.

Hardy Hydrangea. Blooms from July until frost, the finest shrub for lawn or border yet introduced. Bush form, 40 cts. each, tree form \$1. See illustration, page 19.

Lilac. Old-fashioned kind, blooms profusely in early spring; very fragrant.

Pyrus Japonica. (Burning Bush). Flowers bright red, one of the first shrubs to bloom in the spring.

Snowball. Favorite old-fashioned shrub, great bloomer; showy white flowers.

Japan Snowball. Introduced from China. Flowers more delicate white than our common Snowball, and more valuable in many respects. 40 cts. each.

Spiraea Van Houttei. (Bridal Wreath). Best of the Spiraeas, blooms pure white. May and June.

Syringa grandiflora. Flowers waxy white, very fragrant, last of June.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. A valuable hardy shrub from Japan; the flowers are produced the latter part of June in racemes 4 to 6 inches long. 40 cts. each.

Wiegela rosea. Pink, blooming in June and July so fully as to nearly hide the foliage. A very desirable shrub.

Flowering Almond. This familiar shrub is always a favorite; it blooms full in May before the leaves come out. Two varieties, white and red.

Flowering Currant. Extremely fragrant in bloom, flowers early in May. Two varieties, white and red.

Amoor Privet

This is equal in every respect to the California Privet, and has proven hardy in this section of the country, while the latter winter-kills. One of the finest shrubs for ornamental hedging; can be sheared to any desired form, and holds its rich, green foliage till late in December. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Hardy Roses

There are a great many different kinds and classes of Roses of more or less merit. Those we offer are the most popular and desirable kinds.

All strong plants, 1½ to 3 feet high

Crimson Rambler. Of recent introduction, proves to be an extra-hardy, free bloomer and strong grower. Flowers are produced in clusters of 35 to 40 each; color, dark crimson. 2- to 3-foot plant, blooming size, 50 cts. each.

Dorothy Perkins. Large, full, double flowers of a beautiful shell-pink; a grand Rose in every way. 40 cts. each.

Seven Sisters. Flowers in clusters, opening a light rose color, changing to white, beautiful climber. 25 cts. each.

Prairie Queen. Well-known climber, bright, rosy red, foliage large. 30c. each.

Persian Yellow. Double, bright yellow, a fine bloomer. 25 cts. each.

Mad. Planter. Double, white June Rose. 25 cts. each.



Crimson Rambler Roses

ROSES, continued

Henry Martin. Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large, globular flowers, full, sweet and finely mossed. 40c. ea.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Two-year-old, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Frau Karl Druschki. Snow Queen. Flowers large, beautiful, pure white. The best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced. 50c. ea.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Ever-flowering, brilliant, crimson, large; hardy.

Paul Neyron. Largest ever-blooming Rose known; free bloomer, deep rose color.

La France. An old favorite, and probably the most popular Rose the world over. A model garden Rose in every way; flowers clear satiny pink; large, very full and of perfect form. 50 cts. each.

Coquette des Alpes. One of the finest pure white Hybrid Perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flowers; color, pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale bluish color; profuse bloomer.

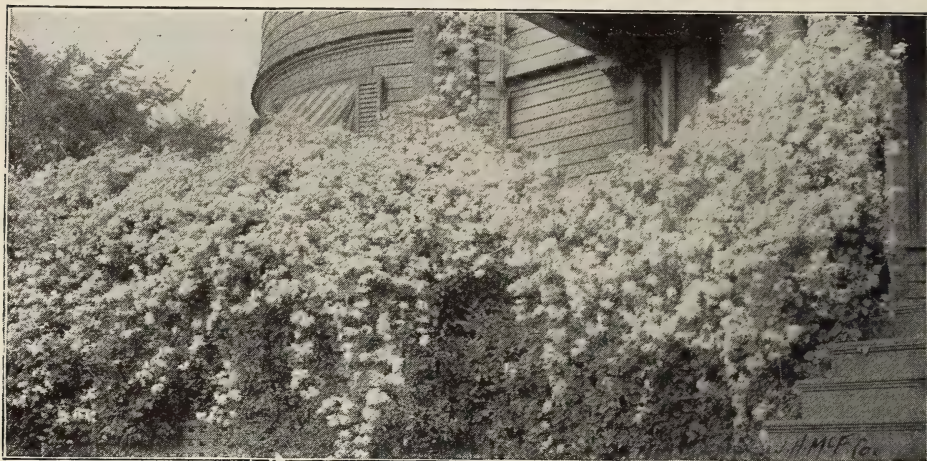
Anne de Diesbach. Brilliant rose color, with long, pointed buds and large, perfectly formed blossoms, delightfully fragrant. A vigorous grower and persistent bloomer. One of the best.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark crimson, changing to maroon.



Frau Karl Druschki Rose

I have bought various kinds of trees from you during the past 20 years and more, and everything has given good satisfaction. I do not remember ever having lost a tree purchased from your nursery.—JOHN G. EMERY, Galva, Ill., Jan. 27, 1910.



Clematis paniculata

Hardy Climbing Plants

American Ivy. Excellent climber; beautiful autumn foliage. 25 cts. each.

Boston Ivy. Leaves smaller than the American Ivy and overlap one another, forming a dense mass of green; foliage changes to crimson-scarlet in autumn. Plant a little tender while young, requiring protection the first winter, but is quite hardy when once established. 50 cts. each.

Trumpet Vine. Large trumpet-shaped flowers; vigorous grower. 25 cts. each.

Clematis Henryi. White. A vigorous grower and a free-bloomer, producing

its large pure white flowers constantly during summer and early autumn. The best large-flowered pure white variety. 75 cts. each.

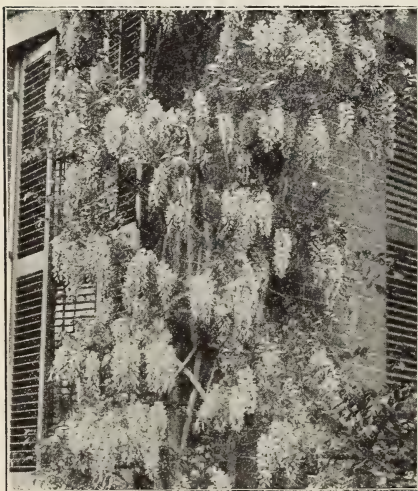
Clematis Jackmani. Purple. The flowers are large, intense rich velvety violet-purple, and produced in such masses as to form a cloud of bloom. Although introduced more than forty years ago, the Jackmani has maintained its place as the best known Clematis, with few equals and no superiors. The Jackmani Clematis should never be planted in a hot, sunny situation. This is one cause of so many failing to grow this most valuable climber. It should have partial shade during the heat of the day. A north or east exposure is preferable. 75 cts. each.

Clematis, Madame Edouard Andre. Red. The nearest approach to a bright red yet offered. Of the Jackmani type, with large six-petaled flowers of a distinct, pleasing shade of carmine; borne in great profusion. 75 cts. each.

Clematis paniculata. Of very rapid growth, small white flower. 50 cts. each.

Honeysuckle Chinese Evergreen. Good bloomer, holds foliage into winter. 3-year-old plants, 50 cts. each.

Purple Wistaria. Splendid hardy climber; flowers in large clusters; pale blue. 35 cts. each.



Purple Wistaria

They say a pleased customer always comes back; that is why I have been coming to you for anything I have needed for the past twenty years.—GENE MALCOLM, Cambridge, Ill., Jan. 2, 1910.



Norway Spruce on the left. Scotch Pine on the right

Evergreens

In buying Evergreens it is of the most vital importance that the roots be kept in a moist condition while out of the ground. In getting your trees of me you are assured of having them fresh dug and carefully packed.

American Arborvitae. The Arborvitae is well adapted for ornamental hedging or for windbreaks. It is a native tree, perfectly hardy and a rapid grower. It grows to a height of from 40 to 50 feet. In Canada and along the lakes it is known as White Cedar, and is cut for railroad ties and telegraph poles. For hedging set 12 to 16 inches apart, windbreaks 3 to 4 feet in rows.

	Each	Per 10	100
18 to 24 inches . . .	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$12 00
2 to 3 feet, heavy . .	35	3 25	
3 to 4 feet, heavy . .	40	3 50	
5 to 6 feet, heavy . .	75	6 00	

Pyramidal Arborvitae. The Pyramidal is of upright, compact growth similar to the Irish Juniper, very valuable for ornamental planting.

	Each	Per 10
2½ to 3 feet	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet	60	5 00
4 to 5 feet	75	

Red Cedar. Native tree with dark bronze foliage in winter. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each.

White Pine. 4 to 6 feet specimens, 50 cts. each.

Scotch Pine. The Scotch Pine is one of the most rapid growing, hardy evergreens we have, with stout, erect shoots and silvery foliage. Easily transplanted and most valuable for windbreaks as well as for ornamental planting.

	Each	Per 10	100
1½ to 2 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$10 00
2 to 3 feet	35	2 50	15 00
5 to 6 feet, heavy . .	60		
6 to 8 feet, heavy . .	75		

Irish Juniper. The Irish Juniper is very erect and formal in habit; foliage deep green and very compact, making a splendid column; much used in cemeteries.

	Each	Per 10
2½ to 3 feet	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 3½ feet	50	4 00
3½ to 4 feet	75	

Norway Spruce. The Norway Spruce is extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. This is the big tree of Norway and is widely planted for ornament and for shelter-belts. Very easy to transplant.

	Each	Per 10	100
15 to 18 inches	\$0 30	\$2 00	\$10 00
18 to 24 inches . . .	35	2 50	12 00
2 to 3 feet	40	3 50	

Peonies

I am offering this season for the first time, some attractive Peonies in assorted colors. These roots are strong, stocky clumps, and are all choice varieties. 25c. ea.

MISCELLANEOUS

RHUBARB, Linnaeus. Pie-plant. Fine and tart. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

ASPARAGUS, Palmetto. Very large, tender. 25 cts. per 10, \$1.50 per 100.

OSAGE HEDGE. Plants one-year-old, first-class. 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

BERRY BOX LUMBER at wholesale prices.

We buy Berry Boxes, Crates, Peach and Grape Baskets by the carload, and can furnish these at manufacturers' prices, saving you the freight.

Quart Berry Boxes made up, 500 in a crate, per 500, \$1.75; per 1,000, \$3.25.

Twenty-four Quart Crates to match, each 12 cts., made up.

Half-bushel Diamond Market Basket, each 5 cts.

Bushel Peach Basket with rack cover, each 18 cts.

Bushel Apple Box, made up, each 13 cts.

Five-pound Grape Basket, each 3½ cts.

VEGETABLE PLANTS in season: Cabbage, Tomato, Celery, etc.

Directions for Planting

When you receive trees, unpack them at once and, if the roots seem dried out, place them in water until they are somewhat revived. I personally oversee the selecting and packing of all trees that are shipped from Home Nursery and unless there is an unusual delay in transit, the stock will reach you in excellent condition, as I believe in plenty of packing.

Do not leave the roots exposed to the air for a moment when it can be avoided; cover them with an old piece of carpet, thoroughly saturated with water, or bury in the ground till you are ready to plant. Cut back the roots to live, fresh wood, and prune the branches so as to about "balance" root and top.

Dig the hole large enough to take in the roots without "cramping" or doubling them. First scatter a few inches of mellow soil over the bottom of the hole, then place the tree so that it will stand a little deeper, when the hole is filled, than it grew in the nursery row.

Hold the tree upright and fill in around the roots with fine, mellow soil, and pack it firmly as you shovel it in; do not allow any air spaces around the roots, as this will retard growth.

If the weather is dry, water freely at the roots, but do not wet the surface, as the soil will bake hard and the tree will suffer.

Fill up the hole, working it down firmly with the feet, and leave a little mound so that water will not stand there after rains. Until the trees get well rooted, it is well either to stake them up or to go around after each storm and straighten them up; otherwise they will soon take root and grow in a leaning position.

Distances for Planting

	Rows apart	Apart in row
Apple	30 feet	20 feet
Pear	16 feet	12 feet
Plum	20 feet	16 feet
Peach	16 feet	10 feet
Grape	7 feet	6 feet
Raspberry	7 feet	3 feet
Blackberry	8 feet	2 feet
Gooseberry	6 feet	4 feet
Currant	6 feet	4 feet
Strawberry	3 feet	2 feet
Asparagus	3½ feet	2 feet

The above distances are for field culture and on good prairie land. On light soil plant closer.

ORDER SHEET

HOW TO ORDER

Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing Postal Money Order or Bank Draft on New York, and mail all to me enclosed in envelope. By this method you save half the money you would have to pay agents for trees. I have filled orders in this way for years, and am well known all through the country. You can learn of my responsibility through any commercial agency or through any of the bankers whose names I list, by permission, as reference.

Fill out this Order Sheet with the items you want to buy, enclosing Postal Money Order or Bank Draft on New York, and mail all to me enclosed in envelope. By so you would have to pay agents for trees. I have filled orders in this way for the country. You can learn of my responsibility through any commercial agency names I list, by permission, as reference.

State Positively how I am to ship, whether by Freight, Express or Mail. If by Freight or Express, give name of R. R. station and your post office.

HOME NURSERY, IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor

LA FAYETTE, ILLINOIS

Name _____ P. O. Order - \$ _____

Post Office _____ Draft - - - \$ _____

County _____ Cash - - - \$ _____

State _____ Total - - - \$

Be sure to give name of Express Office if desired by Express, or Freight Station if desired by Freight. Also name your Post Office Address.

Express Office _____ Freight Station _____

Express Co. _____ Railroad _____

[illegible]

Amount carried forward

MY GUARANTEE. While I exercise the greatest care to have my stock genuine and reliable, I agree to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labeled, and it is hereby mutually agreed that my replacing it or offer to replace it shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

NO CHARGE FOR BOXING AT CATALOGUE PRICES EXCEPT AS NOTED

Testimonials

GALVA, ILL., *December 29, 1909.*

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I have been purchasing nursery stock of all kinds from you for the past twenty years or more, and all dealings with you have been very satisfactory. Your prices are as low as the lowest, and the stock is true to name. Would recommend all intending purchasers of trees and plants to patronize Home Nursery.

J. J. CORKILL.

GALESBURG, ILL., *December 30, 1909.*

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I have purchased stock of the Home Nursery at different times during the last twenty years, and have found the varieties all that could be desired. I take great pleasure in recommending this nursery to prospective buyers. I am,

Respectfully,

BURTON F. NANCE.

LA FAYETTE, ILL., *January 21, 1910.*

"Things are what they seem"—when they come from the Home Nursery. My twenty-two years' experience with Home Nursery stock has been very satisfactory. I gladly recommend Mr. Ingels to those desiring a square deal.

F. F. QUINN, Breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

ORION, ILL., *January 22, 1910.*

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

Dear Sir:—We have been buying from you for twenty years and have always found your trees of the best. In our first order we got two Whitney crabs that are an ornament to our lawn, and the most popular fruit on the place. We will send an order in time for spring planting. Wishing you the great success which you deserve.

I am yours truly,

MRS. JAMES BAILEY, Stock Farmer.

TOULON, ILL., *January 22, 1910.*

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Have dealt more or less with the Home Nursery for over twenty years and have found the stock purchased satisfactory, and the firm reliable and trustworthy.

Very truly yours,

J. C. ATHERTON, Retired Farmer.

TOULON, ILL., *January 20, 1910.*

MR. IRVIN INGELS, La Fayette, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I have been a customer of the Home Nursery, conducted by Irvin Ingels, La Fayette, Ill., for the last twenty years, and I always found him a straightforward business man and very obliging in all his dealings with me. The stock has been first-class at all times and invariably true to label.

W. L. HULSIZER, Owner and Dealer in Farm Lands.



Young Apple Orchard of Twenty Acres

THE HOME NURSERY

LA FAYETTE

ILLINOIS



PINES PLANTED AS A WINDBREAK

